

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1837.

NUMBER 9.

VOLUME 5.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.
"I have already mentioned to you," said the
Duke de Vicenza, "the easy familiarity which
Alexander observed towards his inferiors. One
morning, as the Emperor and I were walking
on the Perspective (a spacious and beautiful
promenade in St. Petersburg,) we met An-
drieux the actor, the husband of Madame
Philis.

"Good morning, Andrieux," said Alexander,
how are you?"
"Very well, sire; and how are you?"
"How is your wife?"
"Very well, sire; I hope your Majesty's wife
and mother are well?"

"This sort of familiarity used to amuse Alex-
ander and his descriptions of droll scenes of
this kind often excited great merriment in the
drawing-rooms of St. Petersburg.

"When I was speaking of the actor," said the
Duke de Vicenza, "I forgot to re-
late to you an anecdote which I had from the
mouth of the Emperor himself.

"Frogere was on a footing of the most per-
fect intimacy with Prince Alexander before his
accession to the throne. But when the death
of Paul I. raised the Prince to the Imperial
throne, Frogere was no longer to be seen at
court. Some time afterwards the Emperor
met him."

"Ab! Frogere," said his Majesty, "how is it
I never see you now?"

"Why, sire, the truth is, I could visit the
Imperial Prince just like one of my own com-
rades—but now—"

"But now, you will not come to see the Em-
peror?"

"Precisely, sire. I confess that I was afraid
your good fortune might have rendered you
proud. But now, since I find that you are
not so, I will come and see you."

"Instead of being offended at this free and
easy style of behaviour, the Emperor was high-
ly diverted by it.

"The young noblemen who figured at the
Court of St. Petersburg were guilty of licenses,
which, though not less reprehensible, were more
consistent with courtly breeding. Alexander
viewed them with inconceivable indulgence.

General Ouwaroff, who enjoyed the friendship
and intimacy of the Emperor, was a remark-
ably handsome man. His vanity, his luxury and
expenses exceeded all imaginable extravagance.

He was celebrated for his love intrigues and
conquests; and his name was constantly fig-
uring in some affair of gallantry. He was a man
of undaunted courage, and his redoubtable sword
kept all assailants at defiance. He was the
fortunate lover of the beautiful Princess S—,

whom he suddenly deserted, and avowed an
ardent passion for Madame I—. The Prince-
cess sent back his letters and his portrait, which
she had received from him in her days of hap-
piness. She disdained explanations and re-
proaches—but she was weak enough to love,
though conscious of being no longer beloved.

"The event caused a great sensation, and
the fate of the Princess was universally deplor-
ed. Ouwaroff perceived that he could not brave
the storm. He solicited his *congé*; it was
granted, and he passed several months in travel-
ling. On his return the Emperor read him a
severe lecture, and desired him to be more cir-
cumspect. "Sire, it is my wish to be so. But
these women's brains are turned. I cannot say
how soon they may draw me into another
scrape."

"This General Ouwaroff, in spite of his van-
ity and levity, was one of the bravest of the
brave. At the interview which took place be-
tween the two Emperors on the Niemén, after
the battle of Friedland, in 1807, Alexander
arrived on the raft, accompanied by the Grand
Duke Constantine, the General-in-Chief, Benig-
son, Prince Lubarsky, and General Ouwaroff.

"The Emperor Napoleon was attended by Murat,
Marshals Berthier and Bessieres, General
Duroc, and myself.

"There was an indescribable charm in Napo-
leon's manner when he was intent on pleasing.
The interview on the Niemén, within view of
the two armies, was invested with a poetic
ideality which could not fail to excite the im-
agination. Napoleon, the conqueror, held in
his hands the destinies of two great powers,
whom he might have annihilated by a single
breath; yet, disdaining to punish, he offers pro-
tection and friendship to his vanquished enemies.

"This is a glorious page in Napoleon's history."
Here the Duke paused; and his counten-
ance forcibly expressed the painful feelings
which crossed his mind—feelings naturally ex-
cited by a comparison of the glorious past
and the miserable present.—Alas! at that moment
I felt the justice of the Duke's remark, that
there was no longer room for him in France!

"When the two Emperors met," resumed
the Duke, "on the Niemén, they
cordially embraced each other several suc-
cessive times. 'Brother,' said Napoleon, holding
one of Alexander's hands in his 'the fate of
arms has proved adverse to you. But your
army is valiant and devoted. Your troops have
performed prodigies of valour. The Russians
are essentially a brave people. Who command-
ed the cavalry?' continued he, addressing the
General-in-Chief Benigson.

"As soon as Napoleon asked this question, a
very elegant young officer stepped forward, and
eagerly answered it by the words, 'Je, Sire.'

"On hearing this the two Emperors could
not refrain from smiling. 'General,' said Napo-
leon, to the young officer, 'though you do not
speak very good French, you are a brave man
and an able commander.'

"The power of fascination which Napoleon
exercised over his own soldiery was felt in an
equal degree by all who surrounded him. It
gave him the ascendancy in all places and in
all situations. No words can express, no pen-
cil can portray the enthusiasm which was ex-
cited in all who witnessed the interview on the
raft of the Niemén. Alexander possessed the ad-
vantages of imperial birth and a noble figure
(he was a foot taller than our Napoleon,) yet
the latter seemed to rise majestically above all
who surrounded him, and was the principal
personage in the magical scene. At the moment
when the Emperors embraced, the troops which
covered the banks of the river raised en-
thusiastic hurrahs which almost rent the air."

"That was one of the most glorious hours of my
life!"

"I need not relate to you the occurrences of
Tilsit, all the official details of which are gen-
erally known. But only those who were near
the person of Napoleon at this time can form
an adequate idea of the grace and delicacy he
observed in his relations with the Sovereigns,
and the easy and polished dignity which he
maintained his high post of magnanimous pro-
tector. He had no vulnerable point for adu-
lation and flattery.—In vain did the fascinat-
ing Queen of Prussia call into play all the powers
of seduction with which beauty and high talents
had liberally endowed her. Napoleon did what
he had determined to do; and he conceded
nothing which he had resolved to keep. Never
was a man gifted with such perfect self-com-
mand. He really appeared superior to human
nature."

"In the evening, when he retired to his own
apartments, he would enter into familiar con-
versation with me. On one of these occasions
said: 'What do you think of us now, Monsieur
le Grand Ecuyer? Are we not a magnificent
conqueror?'

"Sire, you do the honours of the country in
admirable style to your brothers of Prussia and
Russia."

"He laughed and said: 'Between ourselves,
Cautilincoff, I have conquered hearts as well
as countries.'

"But I trust that your Majesty will not leave
your own heart behind you?"

"Truly," replied he, "no man wins triumph
to think on than love. No man wins triumph
in that way without forfeiting some palms of
glory. I have traced out my plan; and ma-
jor, the finest eyes in the world (and there are
some very fine eyes here, Cautilincoff) shall
not make me deviate hair's breadth from it."

"Your Majesty is then quite inaccessible to
seduction?"

"Ah, bas! The King of Prussia excites
my pity, Cautilincoff. But no matter; he must
be satisfied with the share I have given him—
he is to yield one thing to-day, another
to-morrow, and something else
would be asked to-morrow, and something else
the day after, till at length I should find that
I have been working to serve the King of Prussia
have been working to serve the King of Prussia.

"Alexander is an excellent young man. We
have him to be honourable and sincere. We
shall come to a right understanding with him."

"I have no doubt of that, Sire. He is filled
with admiration of your Majesty."

"That is because I am so singular a being,
Cautilincoff. My fate has been so extraordi-
nary? As the Emperor uttered these words I
could read in his countenance that his thoughts
were reverting to Toulon.

"But I am wandering far from the Court of St.
Petersburg," resumed the Duke de Vicenza
after a short pause.

"In the year 1810, there was collected in St.
Petersburg a distinguished convocation of pro-
fessors of the dramatic and musical arts. Most
of the favorite Parisian singers and dancers
had solicited *conges* for Russia, and at the
theatre of St. Petersburg we might, without
any great stretch of imagination, have suppos-
ed ourselves at the Grand Opera in Paris.

Besides the actors and actresses whose names
I have already mentioned to you, we had Ma-
dame Philis Andrieux and her husband, and
about ten others of second rate talent. Boieldieu
composed operas, and charming little pieces
for private concerts. The beautiful Madame
Lafont was a distinguished favourite; she sang
divinely, and her eyes disconcerted, if possible,
more eloquently than her voice. Her husband,
at that time the first violinist in Europe, col-
lected all the *beau monde* of St. Petersburg at his
premiere concerts. Nobody having any pre-
tensions to fashion would have been absent,

without very good cause, from Lafont's musical
reunions. Benckendorf, the brother of Princess
Lieven, and the Governor-General of St. Pe-
tersburg, would have thought himself lost, had
any thing occurred to prevent him attending
Lafont's concerts, and paying his devoirs to
the elegant women whom he was sure to find
assembled there.

"M. Narishkim, the Grand Chamberlain,
brother to the Grand Equerry, lived in a style
of regal splendour. His place was the resort
of the best company in St. Petersburg, and was
frequently honoured by the presence of the
Emperor himself. His apartments, profusely
decorated with gold, bronze, porphyry, & flowers,
gave a fairy like character to the walls and letes,
of which similar entertainments in Paris can con-
vey no idea.

"A report was current that the Emperor in-
tended to confer the dignity of Prince on the
Grand Chamberlain. At one of his splendid
dejeunes I was walking with M. Narishkim in
one of his delicious conservatories adjoining the
suite of drawing-rooms. The melodious strains
of the music, and the balmy odours of the
flowers, threw new spells over the enchanting
scene, and I could not help expressing to M.
Narishkim my admiration of the exquisite beau-
ty and magnificence of his palace, and I added
that the owner of such a residence ought to bear
the title of Prince.

"Look round, Duke," replied he, "and tell
me whether you think any title can add to the
splendour of my station! I do not think it worth
my while to contradict this absurd report every
time I hear it idly repeated; but to you, Duke,
I will explain the truth, for I do not wish it to
be believed at your Court that a Narishkim
can derive the title of Prince from any other
than himself. The truth is that the Emperor
has expressed a desire to confer that dignity
upon me; but when he mentioned the matter,
I replied, 'Sire, the mother of Peter the Great
was a Narishkim. The title of Prince, there-
fore, cannot elevate the dignity of a family
which has the honour to be so nearly allied to
your Majesty. The Narishkims are no less
illustrious than the Emperors of all the Russias.'

"Whether Alexander was displeased at this
proud language I cannot say; at all events he
possessed too much magnanimity of feeling to
manifest displeasure. The Chamberlain con-
tinued in favour; but the subject of the prin-
cipality was never again mentioned to him.

APPLES.

The following remarks on the value of ap-
ples as food were elicited at a convention in
Grafton County, N. H. The subject is im-
portant in its bearing on domestic economy, as
well as the cause of Temperance.

They are adapted to sustain human life.
One gentleman stated, that he had subsisted al-
most exclusively, even for months, on apple and
milk, and he not only enjoyed perfect health,
but gained in flesh. Another mentioned the
case of a man, reported by Dr. Olcott, who
was healthy and robust for a long time, upon
apples. Said a third, We are very poor, and
have a family of seven children; the last year
we had a scanty allowance of bread, and when
our children cried for bread, we sent them to
the ben of apples and they became pacified.—
A fourth said that in 1835, he was one of an
hundred inmates in a boarding house in Mass.,
in which apples were used freely, for food; and
that the keeper of the house stated, that the ap-
ples from his orchard saved ten or fifteen bar-
rels of flour.

They are good for feasts. Rev. Mr Newell
said, that his father had fed his swine upon ap-
ples, with great advantage and profit, for eight
years in succession. Hon. Moore Russell rais-
ed as good pork as he ever had, last year upon
apples. His shoats that ate freely of them
were unusually thrifty. Rev. Mr. Boswell said
he had made 700 pounds of excellent pork, in
a year, upon apples. The chairman was
fully convinced of their adaptation to fatten
beasts—said sweet apples were as good as the
same quantity of potatoes, and three bushels of
sour apples were equal to two of potatoes.—
They were represented to be excellent for
cows and horses. James Patton, of Thornton,
after saying that he had never pledged himself
to abstain from intoxicating liquors, though he
had but between twenty and twenty-five tons of
hay on cold water, the present year, made in
substance the following statement:

For several years past, I have raised annual-
ly from 100 to 300 bushels of apples; and for
the last three years I have made no cider. In
1835, I fattened a hog, which had raised, the
same season, a litter of pigs, wholly on apples,
which weighed 300 pounds. The same year,
I fattened two cows on the same article, which
having given milk during the season, were kil-
led when I began to stall-feed them; but when kil-
led they weighed between 1100 and 1200 lbs.
The leanest yielded 35 lbs. of rough tallow. The
merchandise to whom I sold half of each crea-
ture, said their beef was superior in quality to
any they had purchased during the year. He more-
over stated that he had two shoats, which were
kept exclusively upon apples, and one of them
weighed 176 lbs. Hon. Mr Burns in-
formed us that he is fattening his hog, with great
success, almost exclusively on sour apples.—
He will weigh 300 lbs.

A gentleman from Alexandria communica-
ted the following facts by letter. In 1833 his
corn and potatoes were destroyed by worms,
and he was driven to the necessity either of
having no pork, or of fattening it on apples.—
This he did, and he made one of his hogs weigh
350, and the other 400 lbs. His shoats, hav-
ing eat with the hogs, became so fat, that he
killed one, which weighed 180 lbs. He has
fattened his pork upon apples for the last four
years; and has ascertained by various experi-
ments that they are as good for cattle and sheep
as for swine. Thinks that three bushels of ap-
ples are equal to two of potatoes, as food for
beasts. He says that swine will fatten on raw
apples, but not so rapidly as when they are
prepared, by boiling, a mixture of oat meal,
pumpkins, &c. His process of preparation of
apples for animals, is the same as that of pota-
toes.

The Hon. Chairman said that he was so
thoroughly satisfied of the utility of apples for
man and beast, that he had recently purchased
100 bushels for food. The physician of Bris-
tol, recently told us, that having tested the
superior excellence of apples for fattening
swine, increasing the milk of cows, and the flesh
and speed of horses, he designed to purchase a
quantity for those purposes. In the light of
such facts, is it not evident, that the manufac-
ture of apples into a poisonous liquor, is a
criminal perversion of a valuable gift of God?

As in all other cases, so in this, interest re-
quires strict conformity to corrupt principle.—
In keeping God's commands there is a great
reward. Irrespective of the question, whether
apples are capable of being used in any other
way, except for cider, principle and conscience
decide, that they should be left to perish upon
the earth, rather than be converted into an
instrument of delusion and death. But since
they are created and are adapted to be in a
high degree useful, as food for man and beast,
what conceivable reason can be assigned for
converting an agreeable and wholesome fruit
into intoxicating liquor? Proved apples are
as useful for food as facts collected from vari-
ous sections of the United States, would seem
to indicate, the numerous extensive orchards in
community, may be turned to valuable account.

A hint only upon this topic must be sufficient,
for our intelligent, enterprising and frugal
agriculturists.—They will surely see to this
matter. Let every one make the experiment
the present season, and communicate the result.
Let those who have considered cider a *staff*
of life, ascertain whether there is not a more
excellent wax, for the use of apples, than to
manufacture them into a poisonous liquid.—
May not God have forbidden the earth to yield
her increase, and greatly increased the expense
of living, in order to teach us new and impor-
tant lessons upon this subject? Let us learn
not only from his word and spirit, but from the
numerous and useful lessons of his gracious
Providence.

CITY GIRLS AND COUNTRY GIRLS.—Women
in the country and in the city, are as different
as the barn-door fowl is from the bright plu-
maged bird of the untrodden wild. In the first
place, city girls are not so handsome as those
in the country. The former excel in
dress, and the wavy lines of grace; they un-
derstand the art of showing off their feet and
ankles to better advantage, but they lack one
thing needful—the nature. They walk upon
the paved street, not the grassy lawn, where
every footstep is in a line of poetry. They have
grown up surrounded by artificial refinements
in the sickly glare of lamps, and a smoky at-
mosphere; their minds have not been tutored by the
godness of nature. They do not so often see
the setting sun, the burnished clouds, the bright
artillery of heaven. They feel not the balmy
air, the dewy freshness of the morning. They
do not hear the songs of birds, neither do they
see the sparkling rivulet. How then is it possible
they can be equal to those in affections, tastes,
health, and beauty, who see, and hear, and feel
all these things?

The daughters of people in moderate circum-
stances in the country, are well educated.—
They usually spend a winter in town, and ac-
quire all that can be learned of dress, although
they depend little upon the 'aid of ornament.'
They usually understand music and drawing.
They read a great deal. The society they meet
is pure; not varnished rottenness. Their habits
are simple, and their tastes elegant.

They are without doubt, the most fascinating
women in the world, and are sought in mari-
mony by merchants and lawyers, who have
amassed fortunes, and begin to look about for
some domestic comfort, while the city miss, who
is never in puppie without being absorbed in her
appearance, and dress, and who is always under
the restraint of some forced prettiness, as she
thinks it is suffered to dash the year away in
idleness and folly, till her nerves are worn out,
and her health and beauty gone beyond the arts
of paint, or she marries very young, and is laid
on the shelf; or she devotes herself to living
her life over again in her daughter, her coun-
terpart.—[Knickerbocker.

A military corps in Cincinnati bears the thun-
dering cognomen—"The Earthquake Volun-
teers." It belongs to the Regt. of 'Fantastics.'

THE BURGOMASTER AND KITTY.—*A Flem-
ish Courtship.*—'Goot afternoon, worthy friend
Krogger!'

'Goot afternoon, Burgomaster! This is kolnd
and neighborly. Walk in—Kitty's in the back
parlor.'

'I'm coom to Kitty; Kitty is noice; I loove
Kitty.'

'Well, that's plain and honest; you never
told me this before, Mynheer; I'm pleased to
hear it; walk in, my dear sir, (offering his arm.)
'Thank'ee, I'll do vera well without you as-
sistance; lead forwarn; how noice the pig's pud-
dings smell, Mynheer.'

'Yaw; they were made by Kitty; here she is.
Kitty, the Burgomaster!—Burgomaster Schlip-
penbach, Kitty. You will excuse me for five
minutes: I see a customer in the shop.'

'La, Mynheer Burgomaster Schlippenbach,
what an unusual pleasure!'

'I'm coom a-courting, Kitty.'

'A courting! and to whom, pray?'

'To you sweet Miss Kitty Krogger.'

'Oh sir, you do me much pride!' and she drew
her-self up at least a foot high.

'Yaw, you are vera proud; you mustn't be
proud; when you marry me, Miss Kitty.'

'Oh no, I'll be any thing you wish me, dear
Mynheer Schlippenbach.'

'That's a goot girl; goot by—I'll come again
to-morrow'

'Are you going so soon, Sweathart?'

'Yaw, I monst go, now I have finished court-
ing you; goot day.'

'Well, stay, my dear sir; here some of the
hog's puddings I heard you praising; you'll like
them, I know you will, there, put them in your
pocket; and here are some sausages from
Bologna; there, they just fit the other pocket.'

'Thank'ee—goot by; but I say. Kitty, give
me a kiss—(buss)—thank'ee—goot evening.'

and away went the swain, who had begun a love
affair as he would have begun a bargain for a
cargo of Dutch mackerel.

[Dyke's Tour in Belgium, &c.

COCKROACHES vs. SHIN PLASTERS.—"How
much have I to pay for my breakfast?" said a
gentleman recently to the keeper of a French
Restaurant below Canal street.

"Seven bits, Sare."

"There take your change of that," said the
gentleman, throwing down a *pledge* of the Sec-
ond Municipality, which looked like an old tat-
tered and patted *Continental*, although only
two days out of Mr. Doane's hands.

"Sarra! I no want such dam rottane stuff as
dat, I no take him no more, sare."

"Why not! It passes current for my
use. I lock up twelve dollar and twenty-five
cent last night in my drawer, and de dam cock-
roaches he take him all, no lave me notin but
fragment. He eat up Monsieur Nay, he eat up
Monsieur Doane. He eat up de Second
Municipality, he eat up my profit—dam he eat
me up next."

"But my dear sir, can you give me any reason
why these 'dam cockroach,' as you call them,
should eat up these notes in preference to any
other?"

"Give you reason! by gar, I give you six
seven eight reason! De bill he is so ragged, so,
what you call him, rotane, dat dey paste him
all avare. De cockroach he like paste, he eat
de bill too, and I make all de loss, and lose de
profit, I take no more Second Municipality—
Sarra! de poorer I get off."

The gentleman, finding the Frenchman de-
termined in his opposition, planked his Mexican
casting, received his bit change, and travelled.
—New Orleans Picayune.

It is a mistaken idea that much sleep is con-
ducive to health. In infancy two-thirds of the
time may be spent in this state, and no injury
arise from it, and in extreme old age the system
requires much rest, but in middle age when the
frame is robust, one third of the time, that is
eight hours, is generally fully sufficient to keep
the body in health and vigor. Many people
do not require more than five or six hours, and
some people have for the greater part of their
lives required but three. Students and all men
who exert the *mind*, require more than people
who only fatigue the body. It also requires a
longer time for the mind to fall asleep when it
has been excited than the body. This may
seem strange, but it is certain that some of the
senses sleep sooner than others. Many persons
are no sooner upon their pillows than they are
lost in slumber, while others always require
hours to lull the excitement of the mind. Gen-
erally speaking a man of lethargic temperament
will sleep sooner than one more sanguinely con-
stituted.—N. Y. Sun

Absence of Mind.—A man thinking he was
at home a few evenings since, laid down on the
common and put his boots outside the gate to
be blacked in the morning.

Another person after getting home one rainy
night, put his umbrella in bed and leaned up in
the corner himself.—Boston Post.

They have got another Snake story going the
rounds—something about an old snake and nine
young ones being found in a stomach. Very
likely.

25th Congress—1st Session.

Friday, Sept. 22, 1837. The SENATE was occupied in the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties on depositors in certain cases. Mr. Tallmadge addressed the Senate at length against the bill. Mr. Strangely made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Tallmadge and a resolution of some of his remarks yesterday. Mr. Calhoun spoke with much force and effect, taking the ground that the plan of Mr. Rives will have the effect of creating two currencies; that it was in effect, an offer to the United States Bank to come forward and join in the proposed compact—a compact which will be unlimited in its duration; that it will then be a United States Bank in its worst form, and that it will go far to destroy the liberties of the country. Mr. Rives replied. After some further remarks from Messrs. Calhoun and Rives, Mr. Benton took the floor, and spoke until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Wise in reference to the Florida war, was discussed, without taking the question. Messrs. Gholson, Campbell and Bell addressed the House. The bill postponing the fourth instalment was then taken up. Messrs. Shepard and Sibley spoke against the measure, and Messrs. Cushman, Bolsey, and Parker in its favor.

Saturday, Sept. 23. The SENATE was principally occupied with the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties on depositors in certain cases—(the Divorce Bill.) Mr. King, of Georgia, opposed the bill, abused Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and (according to the Madisonian) avowed himself in favor of making Mr. Biddle's bank the fiscal agent of the Government, and accordingly moved to postpone the bill to the next session. He was followed by Messrs. Strangely, Niles, Calhoun, Tipton and Rives, when on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the resolution offered by Mr. Wise in relation to the Florida war was further discussed. The bill postponing the payment of the fourth instalment of deposit was also discussed, and without taking any question, the House adjourned.

Monday Sept. 25. In SENATE, Mr. Niles submitted the following joint resolution:—
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses of Congress will adjourn, and close the present session on Monday, the 9th of October next.

The Divorce Bill was then taken up. Mr. Clay made a speech against it, in which he asserted that the only relief to the country was by a recharter of the U. S. Bank. He said a majority of the people were in favor of it—that if the Senate reflected the will of the people it would vote for it by a large majority, and he demanded why the issue had not been brought forward in the House of Representatives, which had more recently and directly sprung from the popular suffrages. [As if in mockery of this appeal to the popular branch, it will be seen that even while Mr. Clay was speaking, the House voted against the charter of a National Bank, by the very decisive majority of thirty-three votes.]

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. King of Georgia to postpone the Divorce bill to the next session of Congress, and decided in the negative by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Tipton, Webster, White, and Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Connecticut, Strangely, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—30.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting: "That in the opinion of the Senate a clear majority of the United States are opposed to a national bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayers of the petitioners."

And the question being taken, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 15, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Connecticut, Strangely, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—27.

The bill to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by fires in New York; and the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities, were taken up, read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and immediately thereafter adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank.

Mr. C. said that this resolution was presented to the House, merely for its decision, without debate. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Chambers) had said this morning on the presentation of some petitions, that a dark cloud was hanging over the administration, and now barely wished to tell that gentleman, he apprehended that the friends of a national bank had a dark cloud hanging over them.

Mr. Chambers said he had referred to the dark cloud hanging over the prospects of the administration in the West.

Mr. Cambreleng remarked that he had referred to the dark cloud which was hanging over the friends of a national bank, here and throughout the country. He did not, however, wish to debate the question, and simply called the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Everett spoke, at some length, against resolution and in favor of a national bank, and concluded by moving that the resolution lie on the table, and that motion was negatived—yeas 89, nays 122. [The members from this State voted as follows:—For the motion, Evans, Noyes—against it, Anderson, Carter, Fairfield, Smith—absent, Cilley, Dyer.]

The bill postponing the fourth instalment of the deposit with the States was then taken up and discussed until a quarter before one on

Tuesday morning, when a motion that the Committee rise, prevailed—yeas 90, nays 80—and then the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Monday, Sept. 25. Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone the bill imposing additional duties as depositors of public monies on certain officers, and they were accordingly ordered. The question was then taken on the motion to postpone, and decided in the negative, by yeas 19, nays 26, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Kent King of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ia., Spence, Tipton, Webster, White, and Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strangely, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright, Young—26.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill was then informally passed over, and

The bill to remit duties on certain merchandise destroyed by the recent fire in New York, and

The bill making additional appropriations for carrying on the war in Florida,

Were severally considered and ordered to a 3d reading.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after remaining some time with closed doors. The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Sept. 26. In SENATE, the joint resolution yesterday offered by Mr. NILES fixing the time of adjournment was taken up and agreed to.

The bill to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New York, and the making a further appropriation for the Florida war were read a third time and passed.

The report of the Committee on Finance in relation to the petitions for a National Bank was then taken up, which report was:—

Resolved, that the prayer of the respective petitions ought not to be granted."

Mr. Clay moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert, that it will be expedient to establish a Bank of the United States whenever it shall be manifest that a clear majority of the people of the United States desire such an institution, and asked for the yeas and nays thereon.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Clay and Wright, Mr. Webster moved to postpone the whole subject until Monday next.

Mr. Preston advocated a postponement beyond that period, on the ground that it was necessary to first ascertain what Congress would do in relation to the distress which at present prevailed, before any definite opinion was expressed in relation to the bank.

And the question being taken, was decided in the negative—yeas 15, nays 30, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, McKean, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Swift, and Webster—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, King of Georgia, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Connecticut, Strangely, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—30.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting: "That in the opinion of the Senate a clear majority of the United States are opposed to a national bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayers of the petitioners."

And the question being taken, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 15, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Connecticut, Strangely, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tipton, and Webster—15.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. King of Alabama asked for the yeas and nays; and the question being taken, was decided in the negative—yeas 20, nays 27, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, and Webster—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Grundy, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strangely, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—27.

The question recurred on Mr. Clay's amendment and being taken, was decided in the negative—yeas 16, nays 29, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Swift, and Webster—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strangely, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—29.

The question was taken on Mr. Tallmadge's

amendment, by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 3, nays 40.

The question was then taken on the resolution as reported from the Committee of Finance, on which Mr. Buchanan had asked for the yeas and nays, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 31, nays 15, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strangely, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Tipton, and Webster—15.

The Senate then took up the "Divorce Bill." Mr. Morris offered a modification of Mr. Calhoun's amendment, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House the resolution declaring it inexpedient to charter a national bank was taken up. Various amendments in favor of a bank were offered, but no question taken, when

The House took up the joint resolution fixing the time of the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Bell opposed it, and moved to lay it on the table.

Further consideration of the resolution was then postponed to Monday next.

The House then took up the bill to postpone the 4th instalment of Deposit. Mr. Adams' amendment (which provided that the money should be paid over as fast as collected from the Banks) was rejected—yeas 89, nays 104.

Mr. Pickens's amendment (which provided for the postponement of the payment to a definite time) was rejected—yeas 65, nays not counted.

A further amendment offered by Mr. Underwood was rejected—yeas 51, nays 107—and the Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

A message was received from the President relative to the correspondence on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which was ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Sept. 27. The Senate was occupied with the consideration of the "Divorce Bill," the question being on the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's amendment. Mr. Walker spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Morris stated the object of an amendment yesterday offered by him. He was opposed in toto to the reception of bank notes by the Government, as provided in the Depository law, and he wished to obtain a repeal of that law, as soon as conveniently could be.

Mr. Calhoun then modified his amendment so as to meet the views of Mr. Morris.

Mr. Benton said that an objection had been urged against the sub-treasury system on the ground that drafts on the government might be in circulation as a currency, like gold and silver.

To obviate that objection, he offered, as an amendment to the bill, a section providing that measures to "enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment, at the place where payable; and in case of unreasonable delay in such presentation, payment might be made in any part of the U. S."

Mr. Crittenden then made a speech against the bill, and when he concluded the Senate adjourned.

In the House the report of the Committee on elections was taken up, which report was accompanied by the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne are duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and as such are entitled to take their seats. The resolution was debated without coming to a question, when

The House took up the bill postponing the fourth instalment of deposit with the State, and a debate arose which continued up to the last accounts received from Washington, when our paper when to press.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.
Washington Sept. 26, 1837.

The House was entertained for an hour and upwards this morning, by the presentation and reception of petitions; most of them prayed Congress not to annex Texas to the Union; others prayed for a National Bank, and others asked for pensions. All took the same course, and were laid on the table, to sleep there till the 1st of Monday in December.

Mississippi Election.—The Committee on Elections made a report on the Mississippi Election, accompanied by a resolution declaratory that Messrs. Gholson & Claiborne were entitled to seats in the 25th Congress. Mr. Maury, of the minority said, that he was instructed to say, report; but when the subject was taken up, he would offer an amendment to the resolution.

The affair was postponed till Wednesday and will be then made the order of the day.

National Bank.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom had been referred sundry petitions, praying for the incorporation of a National Bank, made a report in the shape of a resolution, the substance of which was, that it is not expedient to create a National Bank.

Mr. Cambreleng said, that he would not debate the subject, and demanded the Yeas and Nays on its adoption.

Mr. H. Everett, of Vermont, moved that the resolution lie on the table, and offered a few remarks in support of it, which every body laughed at. The Yeas and Nays were then taken on the motion of Mr. Everett, and decided in the negative, Yeas 89, Nays 122. So there is an end of the National Bank project.

As soon as this vote was decided, Mr. Cambreleng called for the orders of the day, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, on

the Depository Bill to suspend the Depository Act.

Mr. Garland of Virginia, took the floor, to advocate his project, and at the outset, made a wretched attack on sign of the newspapers of this country as have taken the liberty to disapprove of his schemes, and accuse him of deserting the administration. He will speak all day, I suppose. He goes home on Wednesday.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay has had the floor all this morning, in making a speech against Mr. Calhoun and the Sub-Treasury. He had the mail. A resolution to adjourn on the 9th of Oct. will be submitted to day.

Yours faithfully, CONSIDER STANDISH.

Washington City, Sept. 27, 1837.
The administration yesterday found itself in the House of Representatives, with a majority on its side, ranging from thirty-five to forty-five votes.

The Bill to postpone the further operation of the Distribution Act, was before the House, and notwithstanding the whigs, aided by the whole force of the Conservatives, made use of every artifice to destroy the Bill in Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, they were unsuccessful. The South marched up to the rescue, and the whigs were most scientifically capsize. This was accomplished in five or six distinct instances, and the party, which on the opening of the session counted one hundred and four votes, "good and true," as they said, could not muster, with all their raking and scurrying, over a ghastly nine votes. What a falling off was there, "my fellow sinners!"

It was awful to see how awful the whigs did look, when they saw that they were thus used up, and rowed down "like a fore-luck." They could not help it, however, and so they took their seats on the stool of repentance and gloom, and bore it with what grace they could.

The morning has been spent the usual manner; it has received resolutions, petitions, and remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and had a little bit of a flare up with Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, and Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania.

The number of petitions praying for the establishment of a United States Bank, were received, and laid on the table. Little was effected during that part of the morning, here, which is devoted to petitions; and immediately thereafter, Mr. Cambreleng's resolution that it is not expedient to establish a United States Bank, was taken up, and Mr. John Sargent took the floor.

On rising, he stated that he was too ill to go on, and on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the whole subject was postponed till next Saturday, and made the special order of the day.

The Mississippi Elections were next taken up, and Maury of Tennessee, in behalf of the minority of the Committee of Elections, too the floor in opposition to the report of the majority.

He will probably speak at length, and hold the floor till the orders of the day are demanded. It is not probable that the subject will be decided to-day.

The Bill to suspend the operations of the Depository Act, was passed in Committee of the Whole, at a late hour last evening, precisely in the shape it was when it came down from the Senate, and will be passed through the House to-day, before an adjournment takes place.

The bill will pass, without amendment. We shall have a deal of specification before it is acted on, however, and the result will be given you, if possible, by the slow mail to-night.

Yours, &c. CONSIDER STANDISH.

DISAPPOINTED EXPECTATIONS.
It was justly expected by the democracy of the country, at the commencement of the special session, that the friends of the administration in both branches of Congress, would, where there was a diversity of opinion, meet upon some middle ground, so as to preserve an undivided front to the enemy. The present was not deemed a fit time for the democracy in Congress to split upon minor points, or to sacrifice for personal interests the harmony of the republican party.

Thus far these reasonable expectations have not been realized—there has been little of that spirit of concession which constitutes the only cement that can bind a party firmly together—little of that comity and good feeling which ought to exist among men of the same principles. Such is not the case among the constituents of the gentlemen to whom we have alluded—the democratic yeomanry are sound to the core—and if those who are sent to Washington to represent them, should do their duty, the administration and its measures would be nobly sustained, and the common enemies of both be routed at every point.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion among the friends of the administration in Congress, in relation to the adoption of the sub-treasury scheme, & we regret to see a disposition on the part of some who have been considered as among the strong men of the party, to adhere to their opposition, without due regard to the consequences which may ensue. We have repeatedly expressed our opinion in favor of disconnecting the government from banks, but we have never recognized that question as a test of democracy. We well knew that there was a difference of opinion in relation to the subject, and that some of the soundest men in the party were for using the State Banks, after the resumption of specie payments, under regulations which would make the government secure. We think there can be little doubt in the mind of any honest searcher after truth, that a majority of people are in favor of the sub-treasury system, so without injuriously and unjustly affecting existing institutions. Such being the fact, and a majority of the friends of the administration in Congress being also in favor of the measure, we do not see how the minority can be justified in

longer standing out against it. They had an undoubted right to entertain and express opinions adverse to the system, but they have no right to use the influence which they were clothed by the democratic party, to embarrass or destroy the administration of its choice. A man who knowingly plays into the hands of the enemy, has but one more step to take.—Eastern Argus.

CONFIDENTIAL.
Paris, October 10, 1837.

Congress has now been in session about four weeks and from the last accounts we have received they have succeeded in passing one Bill. An Act has passed to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue in 1838, and to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from calling upon the States for the repayment of any part of what has been received unless directed to do so by Congress. The proceedings of Congress thus far have served to develop the strength of parties—their views and policy in the present state of affairs. It has been shown that the administration have strength enough to carry party measures and that the Federal Executive and House on that score are groundless. The designs of the opposition are perfectly exposed. We are gratified to witness fresh specimens of the patriotism and courage for the welfare of the country.

Some time since they were clamorous in their calls for relief. Meetings were held and resolutions passed, and they appeared determined to expel all their strongholds from the school. The aid of Congress was invoked, and the party went on to vote and called upon the Federal Executive to give the country from destruction. An immediate concentration of Congress was demanded for the relief of the community. Congress at length assembled, and what are the measures of relief prepared by those who have been so earnest and anxious for government intervention? They fold their arms and laugh at the distress of the country so long as they can turn it to political account. They oppose every measure proposed which may have a tendency to afford relief to the people and they believe every scheme of their own. The truth is they find the present distress and suffering too necessary to their own political existence to be very anxious to terminate it. So long as they can keep the present embarrassment and discontent and attribute the cause to the government it affords them a political aid which they are unwilling to do not feel safe to dispense with. The past and the present prove that the opposition are not so successful when the public suffer most. They treat us as a nation upon the distress of the country. Their object is to create and continue distress here over their throats by it. But when relief comes then they claim the credit of it. They believe the people are so blind and ignorant as to be duped by their hollow hearted professions and blindfolded by their professions of sympathy. If government will let the people alone they will take care of themselves. Let there be no partial or exclusive legislation—let there be no law favoring one class of the community in preference to another, do not shake by attempting to control the industry of the country, and aid will soon be well. The interference of the government in the private affairs of the people, the attempt of Congress to regulate trade always proves injurious in the end. We have strength, energy, and resource enough, if we are left free to use them.

Recent events have called the attention of the whole community to the subject of Banks and have excited a spirit of enquiry which if properly directed will be likely to have a beneficial tendency in relation to the best interest of the community. There is much misapprehension and misrepresentation of the subject. Banks are not the cause of our distress, but they are the cause of our distress. Banks are not the cause of our distress, but they are the cause of our distress. Banks are not the cause of our distress, but they are the cause of our distress.

Another sign is seen in the manner in which the duties, is relaxed which have been imposed upon the Treasury notes, in the manner in which the duties, is relaxed which have been imposed upon the Treasury notes, in the manner in which the duties, is relaxed which have been imposed upon the Treasury notes.

They seem to disregard principles of the present. Treasury notes, which the public dues, in some relaxation of it shows a willingness of specie, until the Calhoun, too, second notes of specie payments, at stipulated January, three fourths 1830, one half; 1 Mr. Benton conceals his amendments, and are more rigid from South Carolina.

Mr. Rives has no position. It is more towards the State Bank other two gentlemen gradual than Mr. D. the principle of rejection in the operation together. But, under of the country, this credit of bank paper their resumption of.

Mr. Rives's is subject of the last session, that the suspension given day, or their in payment of the though they should bill thus addresses a to resume, by an effort in the one hand. It tells them, "When it be before the given received as specie a by that day, you will of your notes, even resume." While the specie banks in the ment on these terms, trictions as to small agreed to by the bank for a sound paper catastrophe of another notes have been put people from an injury, it was thought a sign for authorizing receipt of the notes paying banks. The this bill is, to restore under guarded limita

pond thereto. into their corner votes, either y

To our friends so well, we notice. They choose celebrating a new they must dose of their o

We give out treachery of le exertion in the betrayed the S alists. We are exert ourselves

York (complete Cumberland (do.) Lincoln (do.) Kennebec (do.) Somerset (do.) Waldo (do.) Hancock 30 to Washington 42 Oxford 40 to Penobscot 53 to

The plantations come in, gave in 1834, "RE

It is believed streaking the horizon, seem, that the stquisition of gold—Some think, that circumstances of off the people? we not hope, that and compromise extended to a dis is the first object culities may be the appliances employe to specie payment our friends at Wash and forbear, to wait to consult about compromise—and of the People, and of our Federal F

The signs in the 'The credit on the extended—the tin due by the Deposi tended—the bill l by giving it body, passed that body.

Another sign is seen in the manner in which the duties, is relaxed which have been imposed upon the Treasury notes, in the manner in which the duties, is relaxed which have been imposed upon the Treasury notes.

They seem to disregard principles of the present. Treasury notes, which the public dues, in some relaxation of it shows a willingness of specie, until the Calhoun, too, second notes of specie payments, at stipulated January, three fourths 1830, one half; 1 Mr. Benton conceals his amendments, and are more rigid from South Carolina.

Mr. Rives has no position. It is more towards the State Bank other two gentlemen gradual than Mr. D. the principle of rejection in the operation together. But, under of the country, this credit of bank paper their resumption of.

Mr. Rives's is subject of the last session, that the suspension given day, or their in payment of the though they should bill thus addresses a to resume, by an effort in the one hand. It tells them, "When it be before the given received as specie a by that day, you will of your notes, even resume." While the specie banks in the ment on these terms, trictions as to small agreed to by the bank for a sound paper catastrophe of another notes have been put people from an injury, it was thought a sign for authorizing receipt of the notes paying banks. The this bill is, to restore under guarded limita

pond thereto. We challenge the investigation into their correctness. They will not vary fifty votes, either way, from the official canvass.

To our federal opponents who have wasted their powder and deceived themselves and their friends so woefully, we have no words of condolence to offer. We advised them to keep cool—we notified them of the errors in their statements—we cautioned them against shouting before they got out of the woods; but all in vain! They choose to make fools of themselves, by celebrating a victory they had not won. And now they must digest, as best they may, the dose of their own preparing.

We give our friends joy of the result. The treachery of leaders, the want of organization, exertion in the democratic party, have not yet betrayed the State into the hands of the federalists. We are not yet sold to the Bank, and if we exert ourselves, we never shall be.

RECAPITULATION.

	Parks.	Kent.	Seatt.
York (complete)	4038	3488	
Cumberland (do.)	5076	5053	28
Lincoln (do.)	3606	4686	45
Kennebec (do.)	3566	6196	17
Somerset (do.)	2571	3202	6
Waldo (do.)	2976	1546	19
Hancock 30 towns	2229	1881	
Washington 42 towns	1987	1872	6
Oxford 40 towns	3640	2218	4
Pennobscot 53 towns	4510	5274	46

The plantations to come in, gave in 1834, } 252 57

34451 34471 180

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CURRENCY SKETCHES.

It is believed by some that better times are stretching the horizon at Washington. It would seem, that the stern system of an immediate redemption of gold and silver is to be softened. Some think, that they are about to consult the circumstances of the country and gradually ease off the people? With such a disposition may we not hope, that some scheme of conciliation and compromise may be adopted—more relief extended to a distressed community—and what is the first object now at stake, that less difficulties may be thrown in the way, and more appliances employed for bringing back the banks to specie payments? We again and again beg our friends at Washington to keep cool—to bear and forbear, to avoid all irritating controversies, to consult about some plan of conciliation and compromise—and rally together for the relief of the People, and for the wise administration of our Federal Finances.

The signs in the Senate are now cheering. The credit on the merchants' Bonds has been extended—the time for receiving the balances due by the Deposit Banks has also been extended—the bill for the relief of the Treasury, by giving it the use of the 4th Instalment has passed that body.

Another sign is, that the rigid demand for specie, in the immediate payment of the public duties, is relaxed by the various propositions which have been recently made in the Senate. They seem to dispense with exacting the abstract principles of the "constitutional currency" for the present. One scheme is, to throw out Treasury notes, which are to be receivable for the public dues, in lieu of specie. This alone is some relaxation from the abstract standard. It shows a willingness to employ paper in place of specie, until the times are eased off. Mr. Calhoun, too, seems willing to receive their notes of specie paying banks, in certain proportions, at stipulated periods: from the 1st of next January, three-fourths in notes; on January 1st 1830, one half; 1843, one fourth, &c. &c. Mr. Benton concurs in the object of Mr. Calhoun's amendment, though his proposed measures are more rigid than those of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Rives has now brought forward his proposition. It is more liberal in its provisions towards the State Banks, than the schemes of the other two gentlemen. Mr. Calhoun's is more gradual than Mr. Benton's, but still it announces the principle of rejecting specie paying bank paper in the operations of the government altogether. But, under the existing circumstances of the country, this is such an attack upon the credit of bank paper, as is calculated to retard their resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Rives's substantially the Currency Bill of the last session, with this additional proviso—that the suspended banks must resume by a given day, or their notes shall not be received in payment of the public dues thereafter, even though they should subsequently resume. The bill thus addresses a double motive to the banks to resume, by an early day, holding out a benefit in the one hand, and a penalty in the other. It tells them, "Whenever you resume, provided it be before the given day, your notes shall be received as specie; but if you do not resume by that day, you will be liable to an exclusion of your notes, even though you subsequently resume." While his bill accredits the paper of specie banks in the operations of the government on these terms, it does so under such restrictions as to small notes, as will contribute, if agreed to by the banks, to form a strong security for a sound paper medium, and avert the catastrophe of another suspension. As Treasury notes have been provided for, to ease off the people from an immediate requisition for specie, it was thought that there was the less occasion for authorizing the limited and temporary receipt of the notes of the solvent non specie paying banks. The great object and policy of this bill is, to restore confidence in bank paper, under guarded limitations, and thereby facilitate

the resumption of specie payments, which is the great desideratum.

Such is the game on the chess board, at the date of our last advices, but they indicate of the whole, a more conciliatory spirit. All these movements on the species of funds to be received, are more gradual than was originally suggested. The transactions are less violent. The propositions to substitute some paper medium, for the present, in lieu of an immediate and peremptory call for gold and silver, bespeak some disposition to taper off and right the ship by degrees.

From the N. Y. Post.

It is surprising how suddenly the dimensions of Mr. Calhoun's intellectual stature are reduced in the estimations of certain persons. The other day he towered to a height like that of Milton's archfiend when he prepared to do battle with Ithuriel. At present, since he has declared himself in favor of the divorce of bank and state, he is shrunk to a size no larger than that of the same personage when he lay "squat at the ear of Eve." Hear the Journal of Commerce, speaking of Mr. Calhoun's speech, in which he declares himself hostile to renewing the connexion of the government with the banks:

"Every body will be dissatisfied. There are no foot-prints of a giant here and we think it will be the general feeling, that Mr. Calhoun has seldom done himself so little credit, as in his speech on Monday."

The colossus, whose footprints the other day were like the broad tracks on the Rock of Giants now leaves a vestige as minute as that of a sparrow on the sand.

It is told of a country fellow who had caught a rabbit, that he broke out in praise of the excellent properties of the animal's flesh. "You are good broiled," said he, "you are good roasted, you are good stewed; you are good fried, you are good fricaseed; you are good any way." At this moment the rabbit sprang from this arms and disappeared among the brush wood.

"Go the pot," said the man, "you are a good-for-nothing dry-meated beast, to make the best of you."

Mr. Calhoun, the other day, was one of those men at whose greatness the whig prints were lost in astonishment; he was good in a speech, good at a report, good in defence, particularly good in an attack; in short, he was good any way. He is now unhelpfully enough to agree with the administration in an important measure; he slips from the arms of the whigs, and runs off by himself; and becomes a good-for-nothing dry-meated animal on the instant.

We commend the following extract from the Bunkerhill Aurora, an out-and-out federal paper, to the attention of the Gazette, and such of its kindred prints as have directed their energies principally to the fabrication of opinions to force into mouths of the democracy. The truth is that the doctrines of the democratic party in relation to the currency are the doctrines of the people at large, and the result of any election which should turn upon that point alone, would show the federalists much weaker than they have ever yet appeared.—Eastern Argus

"So far as we have been acquainted with the prevailing sentiments among democrats in regard to the currency of the country, they have no occasion to be ashamed of those sentiments, or to abandon any plan of reform which they have heretofore suggested and advocated, as a party. The people have all along demanded and still demand, and have a right to expect, the substitution of a metallic currency for small bills, and it has been the constant aim of the democratic party throughout the Union, to answer this and other reasonable requirements. In most of the States where they have had the ascendancy, the circulation of small bills has already been forbidden; although the federal party, merely because the measure did not originate with them, have done all in their power to defeat this object, and have in many instances succeeded in silencing the objections of democrats to small bills by appealing to the trouble and inconvenience which business men experience from the want of change, which difficulties have resulted almost entirely from federal friendship for rag money."

We learn by a letter from the East, that, "At the present session of the Governor and Council, Henry Tallman of Bath, has been nominated for County Attorney for Lincoln county. As Redington, Jr., has been nominated as Judge of the C. C. P., in place of S. E. Smith resigned, Daniel Williams of Augusta Commissioner of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Redington to the Judgeship, and John McDonald has been nominated as Judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Bangor in place of Judge Farrar, resigned. No other nominations of importance have been made. I learn the Council will adjourn on Thursday next. All of the nominations I have mentioned, I learn, will be confirmed."—Portland Advertiser.

Good Advice.—A federal editor, in an appeal to his patrons concludes with giving them this most excellent advice:—

"Let us then assume the name that belongs to us, (federalists) and no longer make fools of ourselves by trying to make fools of other people."

"The honesty of this man is worthy of all commendation!"—N. Y. Daily News.

The Old Tune.—The whig papers are calling Mr. Webster's last speech "the greatest that he ever delivered." Wonder when Dan's speechifying powers will arrive at maturity.—Boston Post.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR. A PROCLAMATION. FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING.

It is a custom worthy of our pious fathers with whom it originated, and highly becoming a Christian people, to assemble together once a year after the ingatherings of the harvest, to review the gracious dealings of God with them, and to make suitable acknowledgment of his mercies.

I do therefore with the advice and consent of the Council, recommend to the people of this State, to observe **THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of NOVEMBER next**, as a day of **Public Praise and Thanksgiving** to Almighty God.

As all have participated in the bounties of Providence, all are invited to unite in the expressions of praise, and to come together on this delightful occasion in their respective places of worship, publicly to present their thank offerings upon the altar of Jehovah. Let us praise the name of the Lord; "for it is good to sing praise unto our God; for it is pleasant, and praise is comely."

Let us gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in granting health to our citizens,—in causing the earth to yield an abundant harvest,—in affording us the means of intellectual improvement; and above all, in continuing to offer us pardon and peace, through a crucified Saviour.

Let us ascribe righteousness to our Maker, in that He has seen fit during the past year to depress the tide of our worldly prosperity, and may we so humble ourselves under this chastisement that He will again crown with success the lawful pursuits of our citizens, and cause the wants even of our poor to be abundantly supplied.

Let us pray for the continued manifestations of God's goodness to our State and Nation—that the enjoyments of health and peace may still be ours—that our civil and religious privileges may remain unimpaired—that our beloved country may steadily advance in intelligence and virtue, and maintain a high rank among the nations of the earth,—that she may greatly enlarge her benevolent operations and send forth an influence which shall regenerate the world pointing the way to civil freedom, and establishing the blessed religion of Jesus upon the ruins of superstition and idolatry.

And the people of this State are requested to abstain from all labor and recreation, unsuitable to the solemnities of said day.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the sixty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

BY THE GOVERNOR.
ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

It has been stated that Mr. Greeley conducted himself imprudently while on his way to Madawaska the last time—that he made an unnecessary stay at Woodstock—braved the Provincial authorities—exceeded his own instructions, and thereby forfeited all just claims to sympathies of the people of this State, and the protection of the Government—all of which we do not believe. That he did stop several days at Woodstock waiting for a conveyance and guide to Madawaska, and that he informed the Lt. Governor of his return and his business, in a confidential manner, is true—but the former was unavoidable, and the latter the fulfilment of a promise made after his discharge, and was neither the occasion of his second arrest, nor did it cause the news of his return any sooner to reach the Gov.—the result was the same. While at Woodstock, the Warden of the disputed Land and the Solicitor General arrived at the house where he put up—sent for him, at their rooms interrogated, examined, and insulted him. Some of the people threatened to do violence to his person, and to apply a coat of tar and feathers to the Maine agent before he entered upon his instructed duty; but others, although they would be enemies in war, proved friends in peace. The Provincial government, or its agents, had determined upon his arrest if he again made his appearance. From the most authentic sources, we learn that Mr. Greeley conducted himself in such as fully entitled him to the protection of the State. It must be extended to him. The question of our Boundary line is assuming an interesting appearance.—Eastern Republican.

DEPOSITE BANKS.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we learn that there are now six Banks used as depositories of the public money, under the act of June, 1836, all the rest having suspended specie payments. Those six are—People's Bank, Bangor, Maine; Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn, New York; Planters Bank, of Georgia; Savannah, Georgia; Insurance Bank, of Columbus, Georgia; Louisville Savings Institution, Kentucky; Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.

Eighty-six deposite Banks have been discontinued under the same act—five of them in Maine, viz: Mercantile Bank, Bangor; Maine Bank, Portland; Cumberland Bank, do; Granite Bank, Augusta; York Bank, Saco.

If the eighty-six suspended banks had conducted their affairs as prudently, and if they had made the same efforts and sacrifices, they would now have been placed in the same enviable position occupied by the little Spartan

band of six, that have so nobly resisted the torrent of suspension, and maintained an unimpaired reputation: Such sacrifice of interest to principle and elevated motives, always bring a full reward; and if the 'immortal six' do not realize it in dollars and cents, it will come in good wishes and high encomiums from a just and enlightened community, who appreciate meritorious conduct.—lb.

MOUNT KATAHDIN. On the 20th and 23d ult., there was a violent Snow Storm on Mount Katahdin. Doct. Jackson ascended on the 23d, and states that he suffered exceedingly with the cold. He measured the height, and found it 5000 feet, or nearly a mile high. Dr. Jackson will leave soon on a Geological Survey up the Aroostook to Madawaska. [Jerome's Bulletin.]

PLOUGHING TO SOME PURPOSE.—We were presented yesterday with two French silver coins one issued in the reign of Louis XIV., in the year 1679, and the other in the reign of Louis XV., in 1722, which were part of a parcel found on the farm of Mr. Nash, of Gouldsborough.

Mr. Nash was ploughing in a field, assisted by two hired men, brothers. One was with him at the plough, when the treasure was turned up by the share. They stopped to examine it, and on discovering its value, Mr. Nash, with noble generosity, ordered the man who was with him to call his brother, saying they would all share alike in the good fortune. The brother, who was at work at a distance, was called, when all three commenced search and found French crowns, half crowns, and other fractional parts of a crown, to the value of over \$300. The coins were all of the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and bore the dates of the years 1674, '75, and '6—1720, '21, and '22, and were in perfect preservation. The coins of Louis XV.'s reign appear never to have been in circulation, and the impression is as sharp as if just issued from the mint. A tradition has long existed in the town, that the plate was once settled by colonists from France who were driven away by the Indians, and this money is supposed to have been buried by them for concealment. We are told by the gentleman, who gave us two of the coins, that the good people of Gouldsborough have all turned out, and not a foot of ground in the town, but has been or will be turned up in search of the treasure.—[Boston Transcript.]

MODEL OF A WIFE.—It is her happiness to be ignorant of all the world calls pleasures, her glory is to live in the duties of a wife and mother, and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over husband by complaisance—over her children by mildness—and over her domestics by goodness. Her house is the residence of religious sentiments, of filial piety of conjugal love, of maternal affection, of order, peace, sweet sleep and good health.—Economic and studious she prevents want and dissipates the evil passions; the indigent who present themselves at her door never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She diffuses around her a mild warmth of pure light that vivify and illumine all that encircle her. Happy the man who possesses such a wife, and can justly appreciate her worth! Happy the children who are matured by her care and moulded by her counsel; Happy the domestics who await her commands and enjoy her benevolence!—and happy the society which holds in its bosom a being worthy of a better world.

The Albany Evening Journal says that the editor of the New York Times' Doct. Holland, challenged Mr. Bryant of the Evening Post, who very properly declined. A poet with pistols would be a strange anomaly.

Electric Magnetism is going to take the place of steam, thereby saving thousands of lives, as there is no bursting of boilers connected with it. Mr. Davenport, the discoverer, is already hailed as a benefactor to mankind.

What would our good old forefathers say at the rapid rate of transportation of these modern days! What would they think of the lightning-like speed of the late Mail Express—when they used to make their wills—have prayers put up for them, when starting for Boston—a tiresome journey of ten or twelve days!

DIED.

In Paris, Sept. 26, Louis B., only child of William and Elvira Gullison, aged 1 year and 5 months.

And she has gone! She has passed away from this beautiful earth, Where flowers bloom, and the lovely love birth;— Ere a decaying night o'er her form was thrown, Ere her silver voice had source won its tone; As the tear drops of heaven on the wild spray, With the gentle breeze she has passed away.

Then she has gone! But ah! why has she gone, why did she us leave; Was it our fond hearts to sadden and bereave, Was it that we might gaze on her calm cold brow, And meekly respond, our God we give her now? Ah yes! for 'tis a holier, better claim, Than frail mortal's can have, who liap her name.

Her spirit has fled! She has fled where no shade her brow will be crossed,— Where no music of voice, or sweet tone is lost,— Far above, in the bright Elysian fields, She tastes the pure delights sweet happiness yields. Fond parents resign her a home far above, For scraps and angels attend her with love.

[Covers] L. A. Y.

Wheat Premium Blanks. For sale at this office. All orders promptly attended to. Sept. 26, 1836.

NOTICE.—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Susan P. Clifford, a Pauper of the town of Woodstock, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for her support during the current year, and have made suitable provisions for the same, and shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOSEPH BRYANT.

Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1837.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on the premises by virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

JOSEPH LOTHROP,

late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. The estate offered for sale is the homestead farm of said deceased, consisting of about twenty-two acres with the buildings thereon. Also the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary. Particulars and terms of sale made known at the time of sale, or on application to

H. H. HUTCHINSON, Administrator.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Sept. 30, 1837.

Andrews Abner	McArthur Hannah
Andrews Edward 2	Noble Susan B.
Bryant Ardes 2	Osgood James
Berry Eliza 2	Overseers of the Poor
Blake Joseph	Prentiss Arthur et. als.
Blake Emerline	Perry James
Bliss John	Pond David
Barthol Daniel	Perkins Simon
Cole Joseph G. 29	Robinson Mary S.
Cole Josiah 2	Robinson Elston
Chase John	Tamond William
Cummings Joseph Jr.	Ryerson William
Cummings James S.	Selectmen of Paris 2
Chandler Abel	Shaw John
Dudley Josiah	Shaw Mary L.
Dorell Isaac 2	Skilling Robert
Durell Samuel	Whittemore Isiah
Dyer Mary	Walker Mical
Goodenow Rufus K. 2	Watson Charles W.
Gray John	Wood Mary E.
Hall Haven	Twitcheil David M.
Hall Henry S.	Twitcheil David
Knight George	Tubbs Samuel
Marion Jonathan	Thayer Levi
Merrill Josiah	Thayer Deborah
McAlister Samuel	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license, from the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford; so much of the real estate of Isaac Blunt, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., as will produce the sum of Eleven hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of one lot of land situated in Albany, in the said County of Oxford, viz: lot numbered ten in the ninth range, supposed to contain one acre and sixty acres. Said sale will be at the Inn of John Hunt East of Albany. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SAMUEL MERRILL, Administrator on said Estate.
By his Attorney, URBAN HOLT.
Norway, September 18th, 1837.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connection in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of MIXER & SHACKLEY, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment if they would save costs.

LEO MIXER,
EBENEZER C. SHACKLEY.
Norway, Sept. 19, 1837.

NOTICE—FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Spaulding Buck, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

AUSTIN DUCK.
Attest—SARAH BUCK.
Norway, September 14, 1837.

Aimanas for 1838.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1838, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, single or by the dozen, by
Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1837.

SHOES 3 SEWERS 33
A Prime assortment of Children's, Misses', and Boy's thin and thick SHOES just received and for sale by
Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1837.

BRASS KETTLES.
A Prime assortment of BRASS KETTLES, just received and for sale by the subscriber.—Cheap.
W. B. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Oct. 2, 1837.

Assignee's Notice.

DANIEL O. HOLT, (late of Bethel) having assigned to the subscriber his Notes, Accounts, and other Property, for the benefit of his creditors, this is to request and notify all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Notice is hereby given that three months are allowed to the creditors of said Daniel O. Holt, to become parties to said assignment, agreeable to the provisions of a law passed April 1, 1836.

WM. E. GOODNOW, Assignee.
Norway, Sept. 26, 1837.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—
SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator on the estate of Henry White late of Mexico in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—
NATHANIEL KENNEY, Guardian of Lewis Kenney of Dixfield in said county, Non Compos, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said Ward, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—
BENJAMIN GOULD, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Gould, Jr., late of Carleton in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

NOTICE.—Found in the highway near to G. S. Smith a Store in Paris about the first of June last a pair of Sole Leather; the owner can have the same by paying property and paying charges.
Paris, Sept. 11, 1837.

JAIROS SWIFT.

[Illegible text]